

Intergenerational Care Project Proposal (Bay County, MI) – January 20, 2022

A national model for expanding child care infrastructure in order to meet the workforce and economic development needs of our employers and community.

Project Partners: Montessori Children's House of Bay City, New Hope Bay Assisted Living, Bay-Arenac Great Start Collaborative

A. Identify the need or negative impact:

Based on most recent data, Bay County has low child care capacity to meet the needs of working families, especially the Asset Limited Income-Constrained but Employed (ALICE) population (*March 2021 Think Babies Michigan report, Appendix I*).

Given this fact, one of the biggest barriers to employment is child care. As a barrier to employment, this poses a threat to area employers, who are trying to fill their talent needs, sustain and grow their businesses. In order for our community to overcome the employment shortages, we should partner and work collectively to mitigate the child care supply shortage.

The Intergenerational Care Project on the campus of New Hope Bay aims to accomplish this by leveraging partnerships and resources to increase child care capacity in Bay County, MI.

B. Use of funds category:

Responding to Negative Economic Impacts/Longterm Economic Impacts, i.e., b. New or expanded high quality childcare to provide safe and supportive care for childcare (pages 40-41 Final Rule)

C. Description of the Project

(See attached presentation done for the County Commissioners on July 20, 2021 at 4 p.m.).

Economic Infrastructure: Project Summary for Bay County, MI
July 20, 2021, 4 p.m. Presentation for Bay County Commissioners

Multigenerational Care Project on the campus of New Hope Bay
668 N Pine Rd, Bay City, MI 48708

- Due to the lack of child care for the workforce, we began exploring the concept and feasibility of a 14-acre multigenerational care campus in October 2018
- Purpose is to increase child care supply for the workforce at New Hope Bay and the surrounding community, i.e., Meijer and other local employers

- Working with Hampton Township to get a land variance on the using the campus for both senior care and child care and a land use increase to do an addition
- Renovated an existing 1,000 sq. ft. structure and got it licensed and opened for child care on March 8, 2021 serving children ages 2 years, 9 months to school-age
- Wish to add another 1,000 – 1,200 sq. ft. to serve infant/toddlers, as infant/toddler care is the most in-demand type of care
- Estimated cost of the project is \$300,000 and would be supervised by New Hope Bay
- News: <https://www.wsgw.com/new-montessori-child-care-opening-in-bay-county/>
- Route Bay City: <https://www.secondwavemedia.com/baycity/features/quality-child-care-needed.aspx>
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D. Identify how the County Investment would address the identified need or negative impact (purpose of the funds)

The County Investment would enable our community to add child care capacity to better meet the needs of families, employees and employers. This is especially true for ALICE families with infant and toddlers and employers geographically situation along the Pine Road, 22nd Street, Center Road, etc. such as Meijer, McLaren Bay Region, Essexville Hampton Schools, Bay City Public Schools and other employers in Essexville and Bay City's east side.

E. Time frame for money to be spent.

Once the funding is approved on contingent upon material and labor availability, the project could be completed within 4-6 months of approval.

F. Include a plan to measure the impact of the proposal.

In partnership with the Bay Area Community Foundation, Bay Area Chamber of Commerce, Bay Future, City of Bay City and the Bay-Arenac Great Start Collaborative, we have secured funding to conduct a child care capacity study for Bay County, MI. The research will be concluded by spring 2022. The data and analytics from the child care capacity study will enable us to benchmark child care supply and capacity. This data will be available to help measure the impact/s of the Intergenerational Care Project.

If accepted Corporation Counsel will draft a contract to be used for all recipients to include...

- A. Use of funds category and how the project qualifies
- B. Purpose/Description of Project
- C. How the money will be used
- D. Timeframe for expending the money
- E. Performance Measures
- F. Reporting Frequency (to County)
- G. Annual presentation to County Commission

Appendix A



BAY COUNTY CHILD CARE: A CRITICAL NEED IN MICHIGAN

Parker James, Michigan League for Public Policy | March 2021

Child care continues to be a critical need. A share of licensed providers remain temporarily closed due to the pandemic and many are operating under reduced enrollment.

Michigan

5,761 providers

87%



Providers (Jan. 2021)

Bay

79 providers

84%

Source: Great Start to Quality Child Care Status Survey, as of Jan. 11th, 2021.

Even when all providers are open, quality child care can be hard to find. An estimated 44% of Michiganders live in child care deserts. **A child care desert is when the ratio of children ages 0-5 to the number of licensed child care spots is greater than 3.** Only one county in the state had enough spots for children in 2020.²

Bay County: Low Capacity

Ages 0-5: 6,208

Capacity: 3,360

Ratio: 1.8 kids per spot

Sources: Population ages 0-5 is from National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Bridged-Race Population Estimates, 2019. Provider Capacity is from Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, November 2020.

Families Most Affected by Lack of Child Care in Bay County

From rural to urban areas, child care is funded mainly by parent fees. With high costs primarily on parents, there are fewer options for families with low- and middle-incomes.

Children ages 0-5 in families with low to medium incomes (below 400% of poverty) are most affected by the lack of child care.

19%
live between
100% and
200% of
poverty level

31%
live between
200% and
400% of
poverty level

17%
live above
400% of
poverty level

33%
live below
poverty level

Source: Table: B17204, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2019.

Within each county, maps of child care deserts show patterns of economic inequality and racial segregation. Supply is concentrated in areas with high median incomes and housing values, where residents can more often afford to pay fees. Communities made vulnerable by lower incomes and disinvestment, often due to racial segregation or geographic isolation, tend to have lower supply.

Funding must be distributed equitably to those communities with low supply.

Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty, by Race and Ethnicity

Bay County	Number	Poverty	Percent of poverty
American Indian or Alaska Native	<10	<10	*
Asian	<10	<10	*
Black or African American	62	49	79.0%
Hispanic or Latino	618	425	68.8%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	<10	<10	*
Some Other Race	12	<10	*
Two or More Races	339	224	66.1%
White, Non-Hispanic or Latino	5,056	1,342	26.5%

Source: Table: B17020, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2019.



Think Babies Michigan is a prenatal-to-three policy collaborative of over 1,300 people across the state working to make Michigan a top state to have a baby and raise a child.

Care is Even Harder to Find for Infants and Toddlers, 2020

	Michigan	Bay
Total Number of Providers	8,292	95
Accepting Infants	5,210	62
• Centers	1,527	18
• Group Homes	1,575	24
• Family Homes	2,108	20
Average Cost of Infant Care/Month	\$708	\$723
Average Cost of Toddler Care/Month	\$683	\$683

Sources: The number of providers is from Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, November 2020 ; Cost of care: Early Childhood Investment Corporation, September 2020.

While subsidy reimbursement remains low, the percent of children receiving a child care subsidy has declined 65% over the past two decades due to a lack of state investment and restrictive eligibility.⁴ Although some gains have been made in recent years, still **only a small percentage of children are approved to receive child care subsidies in 2020.**

Approved for Subsidy

Michigan

(Ages 0-2)

4.3%

(Ages 0-5)

5.3%



Bay

(Ages 0-2)

6.2%

(Ages 0-5)

7.6%



Source: Michigan Department of Health and Human Services Green Book, October 2020; Percentages generated using 2019 NCHS populations.

Michigan is among 14 states to receive a multi-year action grant from the Pritzker Children's Initiative to advance a prenatal-to-three policy agenda that was developed with the assistance of communities across the state.

Michigan P3 Collaborative 2022 State Budget Priorities for Child Care

- Target new child care funding to communities with the greatest need to expand access to high-quality care for infants and toddlers.
- Increase the supply and demand for child care by increasing child care subsidy reimbursement rates for all providers and raising initial child care eligibility to 185% of poverty.
- Support home-based child care providers by forming staffed family child care networks and shared services solutions.
- Support statewide socioemotional consultants to support child care providers.
- Require an annual comprehensive child care system financing plan that ensures that all available federal and state funds are spent.

Learn more about Think Babies Michigan at www.ecic4kids.org/policy-thinkbabiesmi

Data Notes:

1. The Great Start to Quality Child Care Status Survey has a response rate among licensed providers of 80%.
2. For this analysis, a county is considered to be a child care desert if the ratio of kids ages 0-5 to licensed spots is greater than 3, have low capacity if the ratio is between 1.5 and 3, and have moderate capacity if the ratio is below 1.5. County estimates for child care deserts will not show the variation that exists within counties. For more information on child care deserts, including a breakdown by smaller geographic levels, visit <https://childcaredeserts.org/>.
3. Providers are not required to submit cost data. In 2020, fewer providers submitted cost data due to closures and opting-out of reporting. Average monthly cost of care is determined using available data and should be considered an estimate. Some counties had no providers submit cost data and are indicated by an asterisk (*).
4. Analysis of Kids Count Data on children ages 0-12 receiving subsidies from 2000 to 2019.



NEW HOPE BAY
INDEPENDENT, ASSISTED, AND MEMORY CARE



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Intergenerational Care

Benefits for the seniors:

- Increase Social Interaction
 - Decreases loneliness
 - Delays mental decline
 - Better moods
- Lowers Blood Pressure
- Reduces risk of disease and death
- More Focused
- Increase engagement in their community
- Gives them a sense of purpose

Benefits for the children:

- Increase in Social and personal Development
- Improved academic performances
- Increase positive depiction of their elders
- More one-on-one attention
- Stronger ability to handle delayed gratification

Family Benefits “sandwich generation”:

- Ease of having one facility that provides quality care for parents and children
- Reduces stress
- Time management
- Increase in personal relationships

Business Benefits:

- On-site Child Care for employees & surround employers/employees
 - Quality Care for children of employees
 - Reduces absenteeism
 - Increases productivity
 - Shift care options
 - Community & Economic Development Infrastructure for Business Attraction